HONOR PRINCETON.

AT THE AGE OF 150 IT BECOMES A

President Cleveland Speaks of the Butter of College Men in Polities, with Indirect References to This Campaign - Forty College Presidents Attend the Exercises, PRINCETON,Oct. 22. -To-day is the 150th anniversary of the signing of Princeton's first char-ter. The exercises in honor of this event and

the formal announcement changing the name of the institution from the College of New Jersey to Princeton University, took place in Alexander Hall this morning. The body of Princeton represented every institution of learning in this country. Forty of these men were college Presidents. Representatives were present also from Canadian colleges and universities. The foreign delegates on the plat-form were from the universities of Leipsia, Goettingen, and Halle, Germany; the Archeological Institute, Athens; Trinity College, Dublin; University of Utrecht, the Netherlands; the French Academy of Sciences, the University of Oxford, and the University of

President Cleveland was escorted from Dr Patton's house to the hall by the Philadelphia City Troop. His reception was fully as hearty as that accorded to Mrs. Cleveland, who entered the hall in company with Mrs. Patton s few minutes before the President appeared. The academic procession filed down the aisle at exactly 11 o'clock. President Cleveland and Dr. Patton, arm in arm, went first, and immediately behind them were Gov. Griggs and E. E. Green, Chairman of the Sesquicen-tennial Committee. The exercises were pened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, '41. The announcement of the university title was then made by President Pat-ton. At the close of his speech Dr. Patton said:

"Thanks to the liberal provision of the trustees of the College of New Jersey, this institution from the beginning has been fully empowered to do university work all its spheres, and we have had no occasion to change the charter of the College of New Jersey in order to change its corporate name. It has been our pleasure to change the corporate name of this institution in order that the name might more fittingly correspond to the work it has been doing, and that the new name may serve as at inspiration. And so it is my pleasure to-day, and a pleasure for the expression of which I have no equivalent in words, to say that the wishes or the alumni in this respect have at last been realized, to say that the trustees, faculty, and alumni stand together, and as with the voice of one man, give their hearty approval to the change that has taken place. It is my great pleasure to say that from this moment what heretofore through 150 years has been known as the Col-

through 150 years has been known as the Col-lege of New Jersey shall in all future time be known as Princeton University."

President Patton then announced the endow-ments—\$500,000 for the new library, \$250,-000 for purposes not announced, the McCor-mick professorship, the McCosh professorship in philosophy (partially endowed), and sev-eral university fellowships. The total endow-ment was announced as \$1,352,291. Presi-dent Patton expressed the hope that a graduate school devoted to post-graduate study might be founded soon. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given to:

The degree of Doctor of Laws was given to:
Edward Dowden, Professor of Rhetoric and
English Literature in Trinity College, Dublin,
Ireland: Goldwin Smith, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and formerly Regius Professor of
Modern History in the University of Oxford,
Toronto, Canada; John B. Clark, Professor of
Political Economy in Columbia University,
New York city; Daniel Coit Gilman, President
of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,
Md.; Seth Low, President of Columbia University, New York city; Simon Newcomb, Mathematical Astronomer, Nautical Almanac, Navy
Department, Washington; Benjamin Ide
Wheeler, Professor of Greek in Cornell University, Ithaca, and many others.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon; The Rev. Morgan Dix, New York
city; the Rev. Dr. William R. Hantington,
Grace Church, New York City; Bishob John F.
Hurst, Washington; the Right Rev. Henry
Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, and a
few others.

The following were henored with the degree

Yates Satteriee, Bisano of Washington, and a few others.

The following were honored with the degree of Doctor of Letters: Richard Watson Gilder of New York city, Augustus St. Gaudens, of New York the Horace E. Scudder, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Boston; Charles Dudley Warner of New York city.

The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon Edward Alexander McDowell, Professor of Music in Columbia University, New York city.

city.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred in absentia upon Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and Otto Struve, formerly director of the observatory of Pulkowa, Russia.

merly director of the observatory of Pulkowa, Russia.

After the last decree was conferred, President Cleveland was introduced by Dr. Patton, who said:

"It was our heart's desire to confer still another degree on this occasion. But the distinguished gentleman upon whom we wished to confer it has seen fit to use the sovereign power of the American people which he represents in the interests of his own modesty, and there was nothing left for us to do but to treat his wishes as a command. We are very much gratified that we meet this morning in the favoring presence of the Chief Magistrate of our country. IApplause.] It would have pleased us to honor ourselves in honoring him and in so doing to bear public testimeny to our high appreciation of his public services and atrong patriotic position in this, the hour of his nation's trial. [Applause.] We thank him with full and overflowing hear's to-day for leaving the cares of executive business in order that he may grace our academic festival, and we thank him for the willingness that he has expressed in resp. nse to our urgent invitation to say a few words on this occasion.

order that he may grace our academic festival, and we thank him for the willingness that he has expressed in resp. ase to our urgent invitation to say a few words on this occasion which inaugurates Princeton University. I have the great honor of presenting to you the President of the United States."

President Cleveland responded as follows:
"In a nation like ours, charged with the care of numerous and widely varied interests, a spirit of conservatism and toleration is absolutely essential. A collegiate training, the study of principies unvexed by distracting and misleading influences, and a correct apprehension of the theories upon which our republic is established, ought to constitute the college graduate a constant monitor, warning against popular rashness and excess.

"The character of our institutions and our national self-nerest require that a feeting of sincere brotherhood and a disposition to unite in,mutual endeavor should pervade our people. Our scheme of Government in its beginning was based upon this sentiment, and its interruption has never failed and nover can fail to grievously menace our national health. Who can better caution against rassion and bitterness than those who know by thought and attedy their baneful consequences, and who are themselves within the noble brotherhood of higher education?

"There are natural laws and economic truts which command insert the content of the property of the content of the property of the prop

are natural laws and economic

of higher education?

There are natural laws and economic truths which command implicit obedience, and which should unaiterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion, and the limits of political strife. The knowledge gained in our universities and colleges would be sadly deficient if its beneficiaries were unable to recognize and bont out to their fellow citizens these truths and natural laws, and to teach the mischievous futility of their non-observance or attempted violation.

"The activity of our people and their rest-leasteer to gather to themselves especial benefits and advantages lead to the growth of an unconflessed tendency to regard their Government as the giver of private gifts, and to look shoot the arencies for its administration as the distributors of official places and preferment. Those who, in university or college, have had an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions, and who in the light of history have learned the danger to a people of their set, ect of the natifolic care they owe the national life entrusted to their keeping, should be well litted to constantly admonish their fellow citizens, that the usefulness and beneficials of their plan of government can only he preserved through their unselfish and loving support, and their contented willingness to accept in full return the peace, protection, and opportunity which it impartially bestows.

"Not nore surely do the rules of honesty and good faith fix the standard of individual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of and good faith fix the standard of individual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of a nation in the world of civiliration. Neither the glitter of its power, nor the tansel of its commercial prospectry, nor the gandy show of its reopie's wealth, can constail the cankering rust of national dishonerty, and cover the meanness of national bad faith. A constant stream of thoughtful clucated men should come from our universities and colleges preaching national indone interrity, and teaching that a belief in the necessity of national obedience to the laws of God is not born of superstition.

superstition. "When the excitement of party warfare

"When the excitement of party warfare presses dancerously near our national safe-guards, I would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to repair.

"When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger. I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of America of brotherhood and fraternal dependence.

pendence.

"When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrages can be people into the belief that their suffrages can be people into the belief that their suffrages will be peration of natural laws. I would

have our universities and colleges proclaim hat those laws are inexorable and far removed from political control.

"When selfish interest seeks undue private benefit through Government aid, and public places are claimed as rewards of party serfece, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party spoils, and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their Government for its own sake, and because in its true adjustment and unperverted operation it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all. "When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of national dishonor and bad faith, I would have Princeton University, panopiled in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our land, cry out against the inflotion of this treacherous, and fatal wound.

"It is exceedinely unfortunate that politics should be regarded in any quarter as an unclean thing, to be avoided by those claiming to be educated or respectable. It would be strange, indeed, if anything related to the administration of our Government or the weifare of our nation should be essentially degradine, I believe it is not a supersitious sentiment that leads to the conviction that God has watched over our national life from its beginning. Who will say that the things worthy of God sregard and fostering care are unworthy of the touch of the wiest and best of men?

"I would have those sent out by our universities and colleges, not only the counsellors of their fellow countrymen, but the tribunes of their fellow countrymen, but the tribunes of their fellow countrymen, but the tribunes of their fellow countrymen and successing of American elevery unlowered studies and the success of all the rights.

"I mave but imperfectly expressed the thoughts to which processes are under the banes of American elevery difference of condition

other evidence of the same sort. A quart of whiskey every night was Mr. Moriarry's allowance in the summer of 1805, according to one witness. Some of the witnesses were not even cross-examined. The proponents admit that Moriarry drank heavily, but they say he was in his right mind when he made the will. The

TAMBEN'S AUCTIONEERS ACCUSED. Charges Laid Before the Mayor and

Hearing Asked For. Lawyer Otto Irving Wise of 280 Broadway preferred charges to the Mayor yesterday against Sheriff Tamsen's auctioneers, Kleinau Lutz & Co. The charges were filed at the Mayor's office late in the afternoon, as follows:

Lutz & Co. The charges were filed at the Mayor's office late in the afternoon, as follows:

I have been requested by Mini Weich to prefer charges to you against the auctioneer to the Sheriff, the firm of Kleinau, Lutz & Co. Judgment was entered in the City Court of New York, in favor of Miss Weich, against one Max Steinhardt, who had a paint store at 221 Delances street. The judgment was for over \$1,400, and the sale took place Monday, Oct. 19. There was in that store paints by the harrel, wall paper, glass, cills, brushes, varnishes, butty, whiting, dry colors, alcohols, glue, and many fixtures, such as ladders, scaffolds, &c. The entire sale did not realize \$400.

We are prepared to submit to your Honor evidence of witnesses to the following effect:

First—That the stock and fixtures in that store were reasonably worth the sum of \$3,500.

Second—That we were prepared to purchase the merchandise as that sale and pay upward of \$1,500 therefor and were precluded from participaring in the bids.

Third—The bids that were made were not recognized or accepted by the auctioneer.

Fourth—That a great quantity of merchandise was taken away which was not auctioned. Fifth—That the entire merchandises and fixtures were sold by the auctioner in less than twelve minutes.

tures were sold by the auctioneer in less than twelve minutes.

Sixth—That a few men were the only ones recognized by the auctioneer and received the merchandine at their own terms.

Seventh—That the said firm of auctioneers, Kleinau, Luiz & Co., misconducted themselves and violated the privileges conferred upon them when a license was issued.

We respectfully petition your Honor to appoint a day when we may be heard with our witnesses. Respectfully yours.

withesaea. Respectfully Fours.
Office Inving Wish. ESCAPES FROM GOSHEN JAIL.

One Prisoner Got Away Saturday and Three Yesterday-The Latter Captured, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.-On Saturday night John B. Lyons of Port Jervis, indicted for perjury, escaped from Goshen jail and has not

been captured. Sheriff Beakes was called upon by some of Lyons's pals, who were fortified with by some of Lyons's pais, who were fortified with forged letters from the District Attorney and Pinkerton's detectives, asking that they might have a chat with the prisoner in the jail. The sheriff granted the request, and the next thing he knew Lyons had covered the other prisoners with a revolver, hotsted himself up to a skylight with a revolver, hotsted himself up to a skylight out, and then let himself down on the outside and walked away.

To-day three prisoners walked out of the jail in broad daylight. These men are Henry Mc-Carty, Harry H. Holding, and Haroid Dolman. The first was indicated for burglary, the second for assault on Louisa Bowman at Warwick, and the last for stealing a bloyele. They are supposed to have obtained material in some surreptitious way and manufactured a key, with which they unlocked the doors and walked out. When Sheriff Beakes found that they had gone he started out to capture them. Luckily he took the right trail and overhauled them near Crangville. He saw them going across lots, and offering two farm hands \$10 each to help him, he ran them down and landed them safely back in jail.

Dr. J. C. Maore Coavicted. forged letters from the District Attorney and

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 22.—The jury in the case of Dr. J. C. Moore, charged with the overissue of stock of the Union Publishing Company of Manchester, N. H., to-day brought in a verdict of guilty after being out all night. Dr. Moore issued the stock to himself and borrowed money on it as collateral. THE SAVAGE GUN REJECTED

GOV. MORTON DOESN'T APPROVE THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

He is Advised That the Springfield Hifes Is Better for the Use of the Militia in Time of Peace, and That the Govern-ment May Furnish Them Free of Cost.

ALBANY, Oct. 22,-The Savage gun is not to be selected as the weapon with which to rearm the National Guard. A commission was appointed last year by the Governor to test guns of American invention and manufacture and select one to be adopted for the National Guard. This commission comprised A. D. Shaw of Watertown, E. W. Bliss of Bronklyn, and Robert H. Thurston of Ithaca. They unanimously recommended the selection of the Mavage military magazine rifle, and so re-ported to Gov. Morton. David Welch, as attorney for the Winchester Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., and other competitors in the test asked the Governor not to approve the report. They alleged collusion in favor of the Savage gun and held that Arthur W. Savage, the inventor, was a subject of Great Britain at the time the gun was patented in this country and that he had only become a citizen of the United States about a year ago. The Savage gun is controlled by a Utics corporation. If the Governor had approved the Commission's report, the Adjutant-General would have had authority to expend \$300,000 in buying Savage

The Governor has declined to approve the report of the Commission in favor of the Savage

gun, and in a lengthy memorandum says: "It is intimated that the examiners were predisposed in favor of the Savage gun, and gave its representatives unusual and unfair opportunities to successfully compete with other guns really possessing superior merit; but the evi-dence submitted to me does not, I think, warrant the suggestion. So far as appears, the examiners undertook to afford the representatives of all gune submitted to the test an opportunity to snow the merits, value, and capacities of the weapons, and did not unfairly discriminate against any of them. The Savage gun was invented by an actual inhabitant of the United States, who has since become a citizen. It was manufactured here wholly of American material, and I think it is a gun of 'American invention and manufacture' within the fair meaning of the statute.

'The act providing for the investigation of this subject limited the selection of a gun to an American invention, thus excluding the foreign gun which had recently been adopted for use in the regular army. That gun could not be admitted to the test and could not, therefore, be selected and recommended by the examiners.

"During the interval since the passage of this law I have given the subject attention and

in the contest of the will of John Moriarty, and the response of the store, was on the stand yesterday, John F. Clarke, counsel for the widow, tried to show that Mrs. Moriarty had hone the household work for years without a servant, and that he rank house down to the time the will was made, Aug. 10, 1895, on \$10 a week. Charles Donohue, counsel for the proponents, objected to the proof, and a long argument followed, in the course of which Mr. Clarke said that all the proponents intended to give the wildow was the dower in the reality, which she would get anyhow, and which was comparatively small.

Mr. Donohue further objected to this proof on the ground that the wildence was and at other course of which was defined and which was counted that the service of the said and and which was counted that the service of the report of the service of the surface of the side of the Notice of the No

THAT FACE ON MRS. BROWN'S WALL. It Proves to Be a Blur Brought Out by 'Pitzing."

Something in the atmosphere of Orange Valley is highly conducive to the existence and development of ghosts, spooks, apparitions, and the like. Perhaps this something lies in the fact that, whenever an Orange Valley resident hears anything out of the ordinary, he or she tells it to his or her next door neighbor, and the next door neighbor passes it on with embellishments, until presently the rumor appears in the papers. Such is the case of the face on Mrs.

Brown's wall. Mrs. Brown lives on the second floor of the house at 74 Mitchell street. She has never had any trouble with her walls before, and the only trouble with them recently, as far as she knew, was that they got to looking rather grimy. she hired Peter Condit to whitewash them. He began by putting a coat of "size" over the walls of the front room, and was somewhat astonished to see a large dark square appear. It looked like a picture frame, and inside the square was an irregular blur. Now every whitewasher knows that "sizing" a wall brings out any imperfection or stain in it. Condit went on with his work, but when he finished that evening—this all happened on Monday—he told Mrs. Brown that there was a mark on her wall that looked like a picture frame. Mrs. Brown took a look at it. She cailed up Mrs. McVey, who lives on the floor below, and pointed out the blur to her, remarking that it looked like a woman's face, Mrs. McVey remembered that five years ago a Mrs. Monahan had died suidenly in the bouse; she thought in that very room. Before noon of the following day all Orange Valley knew that Mrs. Monahan's picture had suddenly appeared on a whitewashel wall, winked at Peter Condit, who was doing the whitewashing, and then proceeded to fade slowly, which process it was still continuing. The natural inference was that Mrs. Monahan had been murdered.

Scores of persons came to the house for the next two-days. Old newspaper fles were looked up in the hope of finding suspicious circumstances about Mrs. Monahan's death. They weren't found. Somebody discovered that a son of Mrs. Monahan was living in Orange. He was brought to the hones and requested to identify the blur on the wall as a portrait of his mother. He looked at the blur, said "Humph!" and went away. Truth is mighty and will irrevail. The entire community was discussing that evening how the picture suddenly brightened when Mr. Monahan ancoared; how he buest into descript of his mother. He looked at the blur, said "Humph!" and went away. Truth is mighty and will irrevail. The entire community was discussing that evening how the picture's made his brightened when Mr. Monahan ancoared; how he buest into dear, crying out his mother's name, and how he declared that he would spare neither time nor money to hunt down her murderer.

The house began by putting a coat of "size" over the walls of the front room, and was somewhat aston-

OFER THE RETAINING WALL

Park Policeman Higgins Says This Young Bicycle Woman Hode. Park Policeman Higgins, who is on duty in Central Park, stands for this story of the remarkable mishan which befell a young woman bicycle rider in the Park about noon on Tuer day. She was going north through the Park. and when about 200 feet from the bridge over the Eighty-lifth street transverse roadway, she turned suddenly to avoid a pool of water she turned suddenly to avoid a pool of water, she was going at a pretty good pace, and her wheel gave a turch and sic started down the steep embantment, crashing through the shrubbery and leaving a trail of broken branches behind her. She was unable to regain control of the bicycle, and was carried over the retaining wall of the readwar onto the sidewalk below, a distance of over tenfect. Her wheel struck squarely, and she tumbled off into the road. Policeman Higgsins ran up and helped per to her feet. She was somewhat daged by the fall, but was unharmed. Beyond a broken pedal the sheel was uninjured. The young woman refused to giver her name.



Lively boys, and shoddy clothes make a poor combination—perhaps you've found it out.

Our boys' clothes are daintily boyish, to please both mother and son; above all, made to wear, to please ourselves.

We're particular, if you are not, that the cloth shall be all wool, the colors fast-" test-proof." Giving extreme care to cloth doesn't prevent our giving extreme style to the clothes.

We take care of little fellows as young as three years.

Everything a mother can possibly imagine for her boy, and some things she doesn't dream of-pocket

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty second and Broadway.

editions of men's pajamas and the like.

C. B. ROUSS'S DAUGHTER WEDS. Presents Her Father's Cousin and Cashier to Rim as a Son-in-law.

The world was advised yesterday, through the publication of the customary formal notice in the newspapers, of the marriage of Miss Virginia Duane Rouss, daughter of the millionaire merchant, Charles Broadway Rouss, to David Lee, her father's cashier, last Sunday morning. While the wedding of the young lovers was surreptitious, in that care was exercised by the bride-to-be to get out of her parents' home without their knowledge, it was hardly a run away match, for the couple, once indissolubly bound, went immediately to Mr. Rouss and told the blind old father what they had done. It was church time when Miss Rouss drove away from home and it was afternoon when she came to him, a wife, at his office, where every Sunday afternoon he goes as regularly as or business days, only later; but although her visit to the store was unexpected the news she brought was not wholly a surprise.

The bridegroom, a son of Mr. Ronss's first cousin, R. Charles Lee of Belair, Hartford county, Md., had been living as a member of the Rouss household since he came to work as a

the Rouss household since he came to work as a clerk for Mr. Rouss four years ago, and he had left there somewhat abruptly toward the end of last week after informing Mr. and Mrs. Rouss that he wanted to marry their daughter. This information was not wholly welcome, and Mrs. Rouss is reception of R was not cordial.

Mr. Rouss has acquired philosophy in the period since twenty years ago last Wednesday night when he sleet in Central Park because he was homeless. When the pair came before him as man and wife, he thought a moment and then gave them his blessing and told them to be good. He added a word to remind them that Mrs. Rouss might not like it. They deemed thest not to hurry home to surprise her. They sent a telegram shead. It occasioned a commotion, but Mrs. Rouss became reconciled, and her daughter and son-in-law remained at the house, where they will continue to live. The Rouss house at 032 Fifth avenue is spacious enough to accommodate all. The bride is 24 years old and her husband is nearly the same

The Rouss holse at 032 Fifth avenue is spacious enough to accommodate all. The bride is 24 years old and her husband is nearly the same age.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Withur F. Brush, at his home, 463 West Forty-fourth street, where the young people went boidly and in their own names, Mr. Lee having made arrangements for the wedding beforehand. There were no bridesmads or ushers. The clergyman's wife was a witness.

Mr. Lee went to work as usual on Monday morning. "I told him," said Mr. Rouss, "that ne would have to do his day's work just the same, marriage or no marriage, just as I do; that marriage was all right, but that business had to go on."

Mr. and Mrs. Rouss have one son, Peter, who is the only other child. On Oct. 30 a wedding reception to Mr. and Mrs. Lee will be given at Peter Houss's house, 241 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

Fitzgerald-Mulry.

The marriage of Miss Mamie T. Mulry, daughof ex-Alderman James B. Mulry, and Mr. Edward Fitzgerold of Lincoln, Neb., son of the late John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish Nalate John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National Land League, occurred on Tuesday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch assisted by the Rev. C. M. O'Farrell and the Rev. E. T. McGiniy, with a mass at St. Teresa's Church. Miss Mamie Taffe of Brooklyn was the bridesmaid and Mr. Thomas Kelly of Lincoln was the best man. The ushers were Mr. Thomas B. Heffernan, Major John Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Dr. E. H. Quinn, Mr. John Naughton, Mr. Thomas McGuire, and Mr. D. J. McCarthy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.-Edward W. Bok, editor and part owner of the Ladies' Home Journal, was married at noon to-day to Miss Mary Louise Curtis, daughter of Cyrus Curtis, chief proprietor of the publication. The ceremony was performed at Mr. Curtis's country seat, Jenkintown, by the Rev. Mr. McClure, rector of the Wynote P. E. Church.

Paulding-Bunce, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 22.-Capt. William Paulding, Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Governor's Island, was married this noon to Miss Grace Hubbard Bunce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bunce of this city, by the Rev. A. W. Hazen, D. D., in the North Church, Miss Bunce, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid.

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22. - Mr. Richard Loundes, son of Gov. Lloyd 1 oundes of Maryland, and Miss Mary Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of Mrs. Mary Martha McDowell, were married at the Presbyterian church at neon to-day. Gov. and Mrs. Loundes were present.

ALBANY, Oct. 22 .- Judge Severance of the City Court to-day united in marriage Edward Withe of New York city and Miss Louisa Kreis of Wilkestarre, Pa. Hride and groom are of the same age, 24 years. The isther and sister of the groom acted as witnesses.

Jamaica, L. I., Oct. 22.-A complicated will case came up before Surrogate Weller to-day. Stephen Ryder died here in 1885, leaving considerable property. By the terms of his will the use of the estate was left to his widow during use of the estate was left to his widow during her lifetime, and upon her death \$10,000 was to go to Jane Ann Hyder, an only daughter of the testator. The remainder of the estate was to revert to his only son. Stephen, and upon his death to go to his children. The widow died four years are and the daughter three months later. The daughter left a will bequeathing the bulk of her share in the property to her brothers children. Creditors of Stephen, the son, allege that the daughter's share rightfully reverted to the estate upon her death and that it belonged to Stephen. The latter has assigned portions of his interest in the estate to secure loans.

"Commodore" Kastendiech's Wife Gets Divorce.

Vice-Chancellor Grey yesterday granted a divorce to Mrs. Ellen Kastendieck from "Com modore" John C. Kastendieck on statutory grounds. The couple lived on Jersey City Heights and went into society a good deal, kastendieck obtained his tille of Commissione by being in charge of a ficet of excursion

In Jall for Not Paying Alimony George Robinson, who has neglected to pay his divorced wife, Lillie, \$20 a week alimony

since June 22 last, the date of the decree, was lodged in Ludlow street jail yesterday for con-The Rev. Philip B. Strong of Little Fails has accepted the call to the vacant pastorate of the Trinity Baptist Church in Brooklyn. He is Vice-President of the Young People's Baptist Union of New York.

MORE THAN \$5,000 STOLEN.

Taken from the Packages of Patients in the Charitten Hospitals.

In the investigation that the Commissioners of Accounts have been making into the affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction, they have discovered that in the last fifteen or more years the bundles containing the goods and valuables belonging to persons committed to the city institutions have been robbed of about \$5,000 in money. Many of the persons from whom money was stolen have died, leaving no heirs. Under the system which formerly prevailed

in the institutions, when a patient was taken to one of the hospitals he was searched and the

property taken from him was placed in a bun-dle. This bundle was tagged with a card giving the name of the patient, a short history of his case, and a list of the articles taken from him. The goods were kept at the hospital until the patient recovered or was transferred to some other place. In cases where the pa-tient recovered, his goods were returned to him on his discharge. When, as often happened, he was sent to another institution, the bundle or package was sent to the offices of the Commissioners, at Third avenue and Eleventh street. There they were handed over to the general property cierk, who gave a receipt.

Commissioner Croft said yesterday that before his Board instituted reforms the searching at the institutions was done by any one who happened to be around, and the property of transferred patients was sent to the general property clerk by any messenger convenient. At headquarters the smaller packages and the envelopes were put in the vanits, and the larger bundles were put in the drawers of the file cabinets. Here they remained, and Mr. Croft found the vaults so full that the doors could hardly be closed. The property, he says, instead of being turned over to the Public Administrator, had been allowed to accumulate. Mr. Croft asked the Commissioners of Accounts to make an investigation at once. They told him they were too busy, and couldn't get to it right away. Then he appealed to Mayor Strong, and the Mayor got after the Commissioners of Accounts with a short atick. After he began to urge them on they found time to do the work.

In all there were nearly 15,000 packages to be examined, About 8,000 of these belonged to insane patients who had been put in the Manhattan State Asylum. The owners of many of the rest of the packages were dead. The Commissioners found that most of the packages and envelopes containing money had been broken open, and all the bills had been taken on, whoever opened the bundles did not disturb the gold coins or the silver money that they contained, but by comparing the amounts registered on the tags tied to the packages and been stolen. In an envelope \$200 in gold had not been touched, but a smaller sum of bills had been taken. None of the jewelry or trinkets had been taken. None of the jewelry or trinkets had been taken. None of the jewelry or trinkets had been taken. None of the jewelry or trinkets had been taken. None of him on his discharge. When, as often hap-pened, he was sent to another institution, the

NO SPOOK IN MRS. LEWIS'S HOUSE.

The Neighbor's Son Who Told the Ghost Story Not Belleved by Magistrate Brann. The peace and friendship that for twenty years have existed between Mrs. Julia Lewis of 23 Irving place and her neighbors, the Dennisons of 119 East Nineteenth street, were rudely shocked yesterday, when 19-year-old Herbert J. Dennison had John Hearn, who is employed by one of Mrs. Lewis's tenants, taken to the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of assault, and incidentally insinuated that Hearn was a spook. Magistrate Brann decided that Hearn was not a ghost, and he discharged him on the charge of

Mrs. Lewis and her sister. Mrs. Helen Neil. are Spiritualists, and this fact became known to young Dennison. It was also generally known to the lodgers in the house. Among

known to the lodgers in the house. Among these is Dr. J. W. Lake, who occupies the parlor floor with a sulphur bath concern. Dr. Lake employs Hearn. Hearn was the superintendent of the baths. In this capacity he came to know Dennison, who, after a period of amity, at last hated him before a Magistrate.

Dennison's story, as he told it in court, was that three weeks or more ago he went to Mrs. Lewis's and found her standing in the hall trembling with fear. The lights in the house were out and several bells were ringing. Just what Mrs. Lewis thought was the matter Dennison doesn't know, but he at once decided that some one was trying to frighten her. He said he would make an investigation, and apparently searched the house. Finding nothing, he called a policeman, who performed the same feat.

Dennison said in court that he met Hearn in

he called a policeman, who performed the same feat.

Dennison said in court that he met Hearn in the house, and asked him if he had caused the trouble. Hearn said he had not. Dennison continued his story, with an account of another ghostly visitation to the house two weeks later when, he averred, Mrs. Lewis leaned out of a window and was struck with a stick, while he was slapped in the face by a form that looked like Hearn's.

Mrs. Lewis would not see any one yesterday. But Dr. Lake spoke for her. Dr. Lake said that Dennison and his mother were in the habit of visiting Mrs. Lewis every evening, and that once, when Dennison was his mother were in the habit of visiting Mrs. Lewis every evening, and that once when Dennison was his the kitchen, one of the present time of troops will be sent down from here to St. Lucia; but if the Indians really decide to take the offensive and the troops are to the present time of th Dennison and his mother were in the habit of visiting Mrs. Lewis every evening, and that once, when Dennison was in the kitchen, one of the bells rang, and the gas went out as though some one had blown in the tube. Instead of thinking that spooks had come to the house, Mrs. Lewis, according to Dr. Lake, developed a very feminine fear of burgiars, so the policeman was called in. The same thing nappened on another evening, and Mrs. Lewis, in sticking her head out of a window, struck her chest against a bar that was nailed across it.

Some days later, while Mrs. Lewis and Dennison were sitting in the kitchen, the conversation turned to the extinguishment of the lights and the ringing of the bells. Dr. Lakesays that he tried to convince Mrs. Lewis, who is 60 years old, that spooks had taken possession of the place. Hearn happened to be passing the door and he grinned widely. Then he spoke:

"I guess that Herbert could tell all about those spooks," he said.

"What do you mean?" asked Herbert.
Dr. Lake says that the boy ran at Hearn, and that Hearn pushed him away. This was the sessiti that caused Hearn's arraignment in court. Magistrate Brann, after looking both the men over, decided that there was too much ghostiliness in the story, and threw the case out of court.

CITY MONEYS FOR THE MILITIA. Sixty-sinth Surprised Great Scott by Ask. ing for So Little,

These provisional allowances for the Nationa Guard were made by the Board of Estimate yesterday:

Asked for. Allowed eventh Regiment
ignih Regiment
vinin Regiment
ventik Regiment
tweifit Regiment
tweifit Regiment
taxy onlin Regiment
taxy onlin Regiment
2,490
Test Batter Naval hattallon.....

Nignal Corps.

1,460
When the Sixty-ninth Regiment was taken up Corporation Counsel Scott seemed surprised, and he said:

"Why, what's this—the Sixty-ninth Regiment? Why, it's not in existence, is it?"

"In existence? Well, I guess so," said Mr. Fitch. "Why, the Mayor's son is a member of it."

Fitch. "Why, the Mayor's son is a member of it."

It was then discovered that Col. Smith had asked for less money than was allowed him last year. This, tho, surprised Mr. Scott into remarking: "Well, these people don't know their business yet."

"Sh—sh!" said the Mayor. "They may ask for more. They'll learn soon enough," and the historic wink closed the matter.

"Why, here's the Special Commissioner of Jurors asking for as much as the regular Commissioner," said Mr. Fitch, later on. "He wants an assistant, four clerks, two typewriters, four messengers, and a lot of other things."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Scott, "but consider the nice, choice jurers you get for it all,"

"Well, let's dispense with the assistant, two clerks, one typewriter, and two messengers, and give him \$17,600."

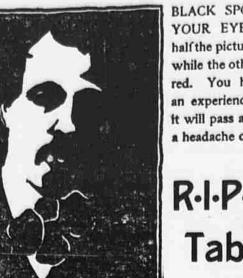
The Special Commissioner asked for \$20,600. The Special Commissioner asked for \$20,000.

William V. Byers, who does business in New York and lives in South Orange, sent a letter to the South Orange Board of Education on Wednesday night enclosing two brand-new \$20 bills. Mr. Byers, in explaining his action, informed the heard that he owned property outside of New Jersey which was exempt from tax in that State, and he sent the sum to which the tax would amount if it could be levied. The gift was received with thanks and the Secretary was directed to send a letter of acknowledgment to the donor.

DR. HALLETT,

ty years a biood arid nerve specialist, cures all ret and private diseases of men in a few days; also ad poisoning, ulcers, sain diseases, sore throat, oth and head, pathful swellings, kidney, diseased ess, pimpies, biothese my infallible remedy for

Black Spots --- Eyes



BLACK SPOTS BEFORE YOUR EYES! You see half the picture on the page, while the other half is blurred. You have had such an experience. By and by it will pass away, and then a headache comes.

R-I-P-A-N-S **Tabules**

will drive away the whole trouble in twenty minutes.

AN OCCASIONAL RIPANS TABULB WILL PREVENT ITS RETURN. 1 1

RIOTS IN DEMERARA. Thousands of East Indian Coolles Defy the Authorities.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 15.- The news of coolle riots near Georgetown, British Guiana, is of much significance. Long ago the native or negro population became so reduced in numbers that to save the sugar industry from collapse a treaty was entered into with the Indian Government for the immigration of coolie laborers. The system worked well.

A year or so ago, when it was determined to concentrate the imperial troops in the West ndies at St. Lucia, the garrison was removed from Guiana, and the police, 500 strong, were armed and drilled. The militia were also organized, but merely on paper. The people declined to enlist, and under British law they cannot be compelled to serve. When the troops were compelled to serve. When the troops were withdrawn some of the local newspapers expressed the fear that it was an unwise move, owing to the 80,000 or 90,000 irdian population and the well-known temper of these people. But the idea was scouted as absurd. The unexpected happened. The sugar crisis has crippled the Demerara planters, and an attempt has just been made to reduce laborers wages throughout the sugar belt. The coolies at once protested and appealed to the Indian Government tagent. He was not in a costion to afford them any relief, and a general strike was the result.

Government agent. He was not in a rosition to afford them any relief, and a general strike was the result.

There was rioting all along the line of plantations, and day before yesterday there was an armed demonstration on the Nonbarell estate, near Georgetown. The matager telephoned to the city for aid, and a detachment of police was sent up. On the refusal of the rioters to disperse, the ringleaders were arrested.

This was the sign of battle. The coolles, to the number of 300, armed with machetes, bill-hooks, ferks, shovels, sticks, and other agricultural implements, and with plenty of stones, bricks, and building material attacked the little squad of twenty or thirty policemen, and in a liftly the prisoners were rescued. The fight did not end there. The indian blood was now up, especially as one or two of them had been wounded in the struggle. The rescued leaders, instead of withdrawing their men, ordered another assault on the police, vowing to kill every man or them, and opened the battle from a distance with a shower of missiles. This was too much, and after giving one unheeded warning, which was answered by another and betterdirected shower of bricks, hitting several of the squad, the officers in command gave the order to fire.

The rioters broke and fied, leaving three of their number dead on the field and others wounded. The police also had a number of wounded. The coolees retired from Nonnarell, and up to the present time nothing further is known here.

bot despatched with great promptitude it feared that the result will be most deplorable

EIGHT TEARS A FUGITIVE. Defaulting Bank Bookkeeper Van Loan

Dies at Pine Hill. John H. Van Loan, who eight years ago, while chief bookkeeper of the Second National Bank, Jersey City, suddenly fled one day after robbing the bank of \$3,800 by false entries in his books, died on Tuesday in a small hotel, managed by his father, at Pine Hill, in the Catakilla. Van Loan, prior to his flight, was active in St.

John's Church, and was a member of the choir. He married the adopted daughter of Nelson H. Coykendall, a grocer. After their marriage they lived expensively. As Van Loan's salary was known to be moderate his lavish expendi-ture of money caused comment. When the crash came he fled, leaving his wife behind. n it became known that he had falsified his

Then it became known that he had faisified his books for years.

Van Loan's father-in-law, Coykendail, was implicated, as it was proved that Van Loan had credited his account with large sums never deposited, and that he had then drawn against it. Coykendail was arrested, convicted, and santenced to one year in the Hudson county penitentiary. He was pardoned before the expiration of his term and subsequently died. Van Loan never returned to Jersey City. In 1850 he was traced to Port Bover. Canada. The bank made no effort to follow him. From Port Bover he drifted around Canada, and his mind appeared to be unbalanced. Finally he returned to the United States, and for a time was in a sanitarium in Connecticut. From there he went to his father's notel in Pine Hill, where he died.

Cashier James G. Hasking of the Second Na-

died.

Cashier James G. Hasking of the Second National Bank said last night, when seen at his home in Jersey Cirr, that Van Loan's defalcation had been a mere triffe to the bank. Coykendali, the father-in-law, he said, had been the guitter of the two, as he had instigated the

'99 WINS THE RUNH

Columbia College Sophs Outgeneral the More Numerous Freshmen The sophomore and freshman classes of

Columbia College held their annual cane rush yesterday afternoon at the Oval, Williamsbridge, and the crowd of students present reminded one of the old-time combats they used to have on Chauncey Depew's vacant lot at Fortyfourth street and Madison avenue. There were about eighty freshmen and fifty sophomores. Notwithstanding the overwhelming majority of the "freshies," experience and age of the sophs told, and they wou by a score of 15 to 6. Referee Charles P. Kent, '96, had the two classes line up at the usual distance of fiveyards promptly at 3,30, and at the given signal the sopias plunged at their coponents. Before the freshmen knew what they were about half of them had been torn from the cane. Finally they woke up and the real struggle began. As soon as a man was pulled away from the cane he was graibted by the upper classmen, who were there for fun, and hur, of high in the air to fall head first in the middle of the surging pile again. One of the freshles was not accustomed to such treatment, and on attempting to resist the efforts of some of the seniors and juniors, who meant to assist him in getting a hand on the cane, suffered nothing worse than two black eyes.

At the said of eight and half minutes time was called and a ring formed in order to count the men. One by one they were lifted off the heap, and when they reached the bottom they found one man, B.rkhead. '99, not far from unconscious. After his name had been taken he was carried out of the ring, and after a little attendance he came to all right. told, and they won by a score of 15 to 6. Referee

T:M. STEWART, 326 7th Av., Af. 11 251H M. Established 1ses. Telephone, 1132 85th sc.

Einstein Complains to the Mayor and Hints at Resignation. At a regular meeting of the Dock Board yes-

DOCK COMMISSIONERS AT ODDS.

terday a resolution was offered by President O'Brien regarding dumps and dumping boards, about which the Commissioners had a lively tilt at the last meeting. The resolution is: "That any and all permits heretofore grant-

ed to erect or maintain dumps and dumping boards of any class or description at or on wharf property under the control of the Department of Docks be and hereby are revoked, this to take effect April 30, 1897, and that such privileges be included in the sale of March 1, 1897." Unlike the resolution offered on the same

subject at the last meeting, this one was acted upon with harmony, the Commissioners adopting it unanimously. President O'Brien was opposed by Commissioners Einstein and Monks on the same subject at the last meeting. Treasurer Einstein offered a resolution rec ommending that the Corporation Counsel be requested to discontinue dispossess proceed-

ings against the wharf property on the East River between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets, which the Board some time ago de-cided to acquire. Tabled for one week. All the other business was purely routine. After the Deck Board meeting Commissioner Einstein called upon Mayor Streng and told the Mayor that when he accepted the Bock Commissionership he did not understand that the probability of a criminal indictment went with the job, but that as matters were going in the Beard, it looked very much as though somebody would be haled before the Grand Jury.

in the Beard, it looked very much as though somebody would be haled before the Grand Jury.

"I have three duties to perform," said Mr. Einstein. "I owe the public a duty, I owe a duty to myself, and I owen duty to the Mayor who appointed me. I intend to perform those duties to the best of my ability, but if I cannot do so, if I am not allowed to do so, I shall have to do the other thing."

Mr. Einstein fold the Mayor that he ordered the Secretary to make up a schedule showing how much work the department now has in hand, and he added that when the schedule was made out it was found that at the end of the year the Board would have exceeded its appropriation authorized by law between \$800,000.

"I don't want to be open to criminal indictment, said Mr. Einstein, "and that's the position eachlof us will be placed in if all of the work now in hand is prosecuted by the department."

Mr. Einstein also told the Mayor that he wanted the Dock Board to stop work until it found out where it was at, and suggested that the Corporation Counsel's office be advised to discontinue further condemnation proceedings in behalf of the Board.

Mr. O'Brien attacked me when I made

ings in behalf of the Board.

"Mr. O'Brien attacked me when I made the suggestion," said Mr. Einstein. "and though Mr. Monks agreed with me that we were about to exceed our appropriation, and that the matter should be remedied before it was too late, we laid the matter over fer a week to get the Corporation Counsel's opinion on it." ion on it."

Mr. Monks and Mr. Einstein, it is said are on the point of resigning.

When questioned about it Mr. Einstein

said:
"What can we do if we can't do our du'v?
But I won't resign just now I will never resign
under fire." under lire."

Mayor Strong said he would take no action until he heard what Mr. O'Brien had to say.

M'MAHON ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Three Witnesses Against Him Summoned In Another Court at the Same Time. The work of getting a jury to try Patrick Mc-Mahon for murdering his aunt was begun yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Five jurors were in the box when court adjourned.

The names of the witnesses for the prosecution were called as soon as court opened, and all answered except the three important opes. They were Capt. Martens and Policemen Cray and Clark of the East Thirty-fifth street station. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that these witnesses were probably in Long Island City, in the oustedy of the Sheriff of Queens county. He asked for an attachment against the three policemen, and Justice Smyth said he would grant it. The papers were being inside out when Capi, Martens and his two men entered court. They had just come from Long Island City, where they had just come from Long Island City, where they had just come from Long Island City, where they had just come from Long Island City, where they had just come from Long Unition of the Second Judicial district why they had not appeared in his court last Monday.

On that day the suit of Joseph McMahon, a brother of Patrick, against a New York new-paper was called for trial. It is a libel suit and the alleged libel was furnished to the newspaper of Capt. Martens and the two policeously, They were summoned to testify in the libel suit, but they didn't appear before Justice Gasaw because of the advice of the District Attorne. In this city, Mr. McIntyre knew that if the libre principal witnesses in the murder case got of the strict is come the suit they would disched the prosecution's case against Patrick McMah n. Justice disprond did not know of the connection between the two trials, and he ordered that Marteus, Cray, and Clark be arrested. The Sheriff of Queens County didn't arrest them, however, and when the policemen explained the matter to the Brooklyn Justice yesterday liss life! suit was postponed until next week, a hear the murder trial will probably be over. libel suit was postponed until next we the murder trial will probably be over.

"Gas" Addicks Not in Contempt.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 22.-The charge of contempt of court in concealing the books and papers of the Bay State Gas Company againsts Edward Addicks, Parker C. Chandler, and Charles H. Kittinger, made by Counsel for Wil-ham Buchanan, was practically dismissed by 10-8 miss the order granting temporary receivers for the company.

San Dirgo, Cal., Oct. 22.-Jefferson L. Wat kins, ex-President of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth, O., was yesterday arrested at the Hotel Coronado on a warrant charging at the Hotel Coronado on a warrant him with making false returns to the coefficient of the bank. He as recently indicted by the Federal Grand and a Portsmouth on forty-two counts. Mr. Walking has lived quictly at Coronado for the part of months. He is sixty years old, and so forthe that he cannot be removed from his apartments.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. The "Novelty Floor" exercise admiration daily. Oriental Hugs for decoration.